of civilization than any of the aboriginal inhab-

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

Amusements To-day. Hooth's Theatre-Much Ade About Nothing, Biryant's Opera House—22d et., between the ans its ava-Fifth Avenue Theatre—Savings. Grand Opera House—Let Grorgientes. Lina Edwin's Theatre—Lingard Shricken. Niblo's Garden-The Black Crook.
New York Circus 14th 1, opp. Academy of Manta. Olympie Theatre Ribeises. San Francisco Minstrela-385 Brondway.
Steinway Hall-Lecture.
Tony Pastor's Opera House-Frank Musices, &c. Wallack's... Oors. Wood's Museum... Dead Heart. Matince.

For the accommodation of persons residing no cown, advertisements for THE EUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, \$45, West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from & A. M. to s P. M.

#### Shaft Cuba be Destroyed ?

Notwithstanding the assertion so persis tently disseminated by the Spanish officials in Cuba that the revolution is on its last legs, a few facts which these same officials have of late carelessly permitted to reach the outer world, through their own organs, completely disprove all their former sta tements. The celebrated battle which Gen. JORDAN won over the Spaniards in Camaguey on New Year's day a year ago. has been cast into the shade by more than one recent conflict. More numerous bodies of armed men have been engaged on either side; and the acknowledged loss of the Spanish forces, 160 in one fight, is far greater than any they ever confessed before. The war therefore is progressing, and the executions on both sides prove that it has lost nothing of that ferocious character, which more than once since its commencement has caused the civilized world to shudder, and excited discussion in various legislative assemblies.

Some time since President GRANT in a message to Congress described this war as an "exterminating" one; and inasmuch as the shooting of prisoners seems to be general, the term is not misapplied. Apart from the fearful sacrifice of human life, to which there is no conceivable limit short of the extermination of the combatants on one or the other side, the advancing devastation of what was lately one of the most productive of cultivated countries is exciting considera ble alarm among other nations. The Spaniards burn and destroy every village or assemblage of huts or clearing from which they drive the Cubans, trusting that the impossibility of obtaining the necessaries of life may induce them to surrender; while the Cubans publicly proclaim that they expect to win their independence as much by the torch as by the sword. It is, they say only by means of the productions of the soil of Cuba that Spain is enabled to war against

When the war broke out, Cuba was producing, with a population of something less than two millions of people, the value of about two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. The industries of which this enormous sum was the product were about equally divided between the cities and the country, that is to say, between manufac turing and agriculture. Of the thirty mil. tion acres which Cuba contains, only some two and a half millions are devoted to sugar cane, tobacco, coffice, and other exportable crops; the remainder consists of pasturage and forests.

Of course the war has greatly diminished the produce of Cuba, and as the island formerly furnished about half of all the sugar made on the globe, it is patent that its value to the outside world has greatly decreased: while it is self-evident that if the war be not stopped, or its character mitigated, the island will ere long be converted into a desert. This war has now been waged for nearly thirty months. How long is Christian civilization to stand coldly by and passively abet it?

International law and public opinion forced England, France, and Russia to interfere in favor of the independence of Greece. What was the duty of the civilized nations of Europe in 1827 in regard to Greece is manifestly the duty of America and Americans to-day in regard to Cuba. Let those politicians, patriots, and pseudo-philanthropists who object to intervention in Cuba en the plea of " manifest destiny," take warning from the condition of devastated and depopulated San Domingo. Since emancipation, tropical agricultural products and the means of their production should be very carefully dealt with. If we wait a little longer, the Cuban pear will be not ripe, but rotten when

Carpet-bag Government in Arkansas. It is difficult to give an intelligible description of the causes which led to the late anarchical condition of affairs in Arkansas As is usual in disputes, the two parties engaged in the struggle differ widely in their statements as to matters of fact, though they agree that what they have been contending for is supremacy in the State Government. Gov. CLAYTON's manifesto published in yesterday's Sun gives one side of the case; but the opponents of that functionary present it under altogether a different aspect. They gay that CLAYTON, when he was unable to elect men from his own wing of the Repub Bean party, always exerted his influence in favor of Democrats, and in nearly every in stance succeeded in electing them. It is charged that, in order to secure the election of a General Assembly in his own interest he reserted to flagrant frauds in registration and elections; that he employed mea of it famous character to work for him, and pai for their services out of the contingent fund and that in one county alone-Hot Spring dates on election day. By such means it is all god that he secured the return of al, gislature which elected him to the United

Ptates Senate. Here is where the trouble began. Lieu sensat Governor Johnson belonged to the opposition wing of the Republican party and, in order to prevent his succeeding to the Governorship, CLAYTON attempted to have him removed from office by the Sapreme Court, alleging that he held his office

procure Jounson's impeachment: but the House by a majority of just one vote refused to carry out the plan. Subsequently the House preferred charges of impeachment against CLAYTON, the Democrate and the radical Republicans having coalesced and made common cause against the Governor, which led to the action of the CLAYTON men in the Senate, who absented themselves to prevent a quorum in order that there should be no opportunity for the reception of the notice of impeachment, which it was held would result in CLAYTON'S suspension from office as Governor.

During these troubles two of the Judges of the Supreme Court resigned, their places being filled by CLAYTON men. One of the retiring Judges was the Chief Justice, and Judge McClure, who was promoted by the Governor to the vacated position, oa assuming the duties of his office issued an order on Lieut. Gov. Johnson restraining him from assuming the functions of acting Governor of the State. The Chief Justice is also the editor of a newspaper, and one day he came out with an article on the impeachment question, characterizing the proceedings of the House as revolutionary, and advising the CLAYTON men to arm themselves and "each to pick his man who had any connection with the proceedings of the day before, and take care of him." The members of the House read the Chief Justice's editorial with lively interest, and before night had impeached him of high crimes and misdemeanors, specifying the receiving of bribes, complicity in fraudulent registration, and other unlawful transactions. At last, on the 24th of February, the Senate came together again, while at the same time the proceedings against Lieut, Gov. Jounson in the Supreme Court were dismissed.

And now the Board of Managers have passed a resolution to drop the impeachment of Gov. CLAYTON, who on his part declines to accept the office of United States Senator. This probably ends the rumpus for the present, leaving CLAYTON in possession of the spoffs, which must be considerable if it is true, as has been stated, that while the Robel-Democratic Government of 1867 and 1868 cost the people less than \$300,000, CLAY-TON's administration for the same length of time has cost \$1,900,000, besides \$8,000,000 of bonds issued to railroad and other corporations. The total taxable property of the State was estimated in 1969 at only seventy millions of dollars; and at this rate the State taxes alone in Arkansas, exclusive of national and local taxation, will be over two per cent. No wonder that with such prospect the Governor should be impeached, or that he should be able with some trifling concessions to secure the abandonment of the proceeding. What a luckless State is Arkausas under its carpet-bag administration!

#### Humbug !

Some demagogue or other has introduced nto the Legislature at Albany a till proosing to make St. Patrick's Day a legal holiday. Of course this fellow, whoever he is-we believe it was the heavy and jolly Tom FIELDS-does not care a cent for St. Patrick's Day or any other day; what he cares for is votes, and that is the whole meaning of his motion.

If St. PATRICE were an American spint who had rendered to this country the same memorable services that he rendered to Ireland, we would go very heartly for a public recognition of his birthday. What he did was to convert the Irish peopleheathen in those days-to Christianity.

> 6h! St. PATRICK was a gentleman. Who came of deceat people;
> the built a church in Dubtin town,
> And on it put a steeple.
> His father was a Gallagher,
> His mother was a Brady;
> What was an O'Shambergery His aunt was an O'Shaughnessy, His unete an O'Grady. Bo, snoces attend St. Payrick's fist. For he's a ramtso ciever: liegaye the snakes ard loads a twist, And bothered them lorever!

Now we say that if St. PATRICK had performed these great services for the State of New York, or if some other saint equally powerful would come here now and convert to Christianity all our heathen-Tom FIELDS included-and give the final twist to all our snakes and toads, we would agree that the Legislature should enact a law celebrating his birthday forever. But under existing circumstances we are opposed to Ton FIELDS's bill. And as all that he wanted was to exhibit his good will to

That are so gay and frisk;
For sure Saint Par
He taught then that,
As well as making whiskey—

the introduction of the bill is sufficient, and the purpose of this distinguished legislator will be just as well accomplished by letting it rest indefinitely on the table as by

#### making an effort to take it up and pass it. Will Mississippi Pay Her Debts?

The Legislature of Mississippi proposes to pay the repudiated debt of that State, and restore her to her long-forfeited place among solvent, debt-paying commonwealths. Thirty-two years ago the interest on twelve milions of six per cent. Londs issued by the Union Bank and the Planters' Bank of Mississippl, on the faith of the State, ceased to e paid, and seen after the bonds themselves. many of which were held in Europe, were repudiated. It was a period of great commercial depression throughout the United States, following upon wild speculation and overtrading, and other States besides Mississippi were obliged to suspend payment on their outstanding obligations, although no others went so far as to repudiate them. American credit of course suffered severely in foreign markets. But when more pros perous times succeeded, all the States, with the exception of Mississippi, resumed payment, and eventually fully indemnified their creditors. To Mississi, pi was reserved the unplessant preiminence of being the last, as she had been the most persistent, of the non paying States. Her citizens rather pleries in repudiation, and repeatedly proved to their registration backs reveral headred names of own ratioaction that the unsuspecting per men who never had an existence in the sans who, on the faith of the State, had in county, and voted them all for his expedi- vested in Mississippi bends, deserved to less their money.

The twelve millions of bonds, principal and interest, will amount on July 1, 1871, to \$20,440,000, and interest on the unpaid coupers will make the total indebtment of the State on this account something more than thirty millions. No unprejudiced person would say that the payment of this sum should be delayed a single day, if it is within the power of the State. But unfortunately this tardy act of justice has been done by illegally. The Governor also attempted to a carpet bag Legislature, and certain South-

ern newspapers denounce it as a scheme of "greedy Radical adventurers" to put money n their own pockets. So much the worse for Mississippi. Had she paid her just debts before the adventurers obtained control of her Legislature, they would never have gained the honor of restoring the credit of

There is a kind of argument often successfully employed to defeat the payment of a debt long overdue, and which has been already urged in the case of Mississippi. The French spoliation bills, so frequently introduced into Congress in former years, invariably failed to become laws be cause it was believed that the claimants represented but an inconsiderable number of persons who were actual sufferers from the depredations of French cruisers upon American commerce. The original sufferers, weary of waiting for redress, had gradually sold their claims to speculators and adventurers, whom Congress considered itself in no wise bound to indemnify, notwithstanding that by a convention entered into with France our Government had assumed the claims of American citizens against the latter country. The payment of the repudiated Mississippi bonds is resisted on a similar pretext. The obligation of the State to pay will probably be admitted; but it is urged that the present owners of the bonds are not respectable persons, and de serve no consideration. If Mississippi will rebuke the upholders of this pernicious doctrine by cancelling her indebtment at the earliest possible day, she will find it a good investment. Honesty is the best policy.

Two of the most noted ecclesiastical insubordinates of the day are the Rev. Mr. Cur-NEY of Chicago and the Rev. Mr. Voysey of the Established Church of England, With the former gentleman's case the public are tolerably familiar; but his fault, regarded from a sectariar point of view, was slight indeed compared with that of Mr. Vorsey, who disbelieves the Trinity eternal runishment, the stopement, the media tion. Bible inspiration, the New Testament genuinepeas, and miracles. In the comprehensive ness of his unbelief he is a beretie of bereties; and High Church and Low Church, for once combined to arraign him before an ecclesiastica tribunal. The case was argued some months ago before the Judicial Committee of the Privy ouncil, which has just sentenced him to be de prived of his fiving unless he retracts.

The real case against Mr. Voysey was that he had so naturalized and rationalized the doctrines of his Church as to deprive them of supernatural authenticity. Asked whether he believes in the Holy Ghest, he answers, Yes; but he identifies with conscience. Asked if he believes that Jesus was the Son of God, he replies, Yes : but: seadds, all human beings are children of God Does he believe in miracles? Certainly; all nature is a miracle. And so on. These opinion he maintains, are not inconsistent with his obligation as a clergyman of the Church of England to conform to her creeds and articles, because the latter are designedly framed in such compre hensive language as to enable men of widely differing doctrinal views to acknowledge their auhority. In other words, Mr. Voysky, being an independent thinker of an unusually radical type, has been professing to be a good Church of England man, and regarding those who walked in the old theological paths as struggling under a weight of error and prejudice. Of this, however, the Court to which he appealed was not required to take cognizance. It simply passed upon the question whether his doctrines were expressly or by plain implication condemned by the Boek of Common Prayer, which embodies the faith of his Church, and on that issue it found him guilty.

Both Mr. Voysey and Mr. CHENEY appear to be men of great purity of character and zeal in the promotion of religious truth. The difficulty with them is, that they occupy a false position and do not know it. So long as they profess to belong to a Church whose formularies they are judicially found to persistently violate, they cannot comwhich they may desire. If they would act hon estly, let them renounce the spiritual allegiance they now acknowledge, and appeal, untrammelled by erceds and dogmas, to the religious public at

We learn from that able and excellent ournal, the Louisville Ledger, that the Cincinnati Gazette is going down. The Ledger tells the story of a newsboy who, having a sick mother at home, was induced to invest all his capitalseventy cents-in copies of the Gazette. He can vassed the town all day, but failed to sell a single paper, and is now a raving lunatic. In giving currency to this report from the Ledger, we desire to say that no part of these painful circumstances should be laid to the charge of Deacon RICHARD SMITH. It is true that he is the principal proprietor of the Gazette; but he is a good man, though unfortunate in his business associations. The bad men who are connected with him overrule his better judgment, and hence the decline of the establishment.

The workingmen in Massachusetts who have sought legislative aid for the furtherance of their interests this season, have been unfortunate n their selection of advocates. Many absurdiies have been propounded by people who have represented, or assumed to represent, the laborng classes; among which none have been more ridiculous than a memorial from the Eight-Hour League of Boston, which argues that a reduction of the hours of labor would increase wages, and that the adoption of the eight-hour system by the State, and by cities and towns, " would prove the soundness of this claim, and thus justify the neceeding legislation necessary to secure a more general reduction, that wages may begin to increase, wealth be more equally distributed, and poverty sufficiently reduced to justify the still greater reduction in the hours of labor necessary to its final extinction" - a line of argument which would lead to the conclusion that if people generally should work but one hour a day, they would earn more, and the country would be more pros perous, than if they worked eight. The eight hour movement will not be likely to gain strength if committed to the care of such injudiciou

It is proposed to enlarge the Pima and Mariespa Indian reservation in Arizona, as the area now completed by these tribes does not afford sufficient pasture and tillable lands for their support; and the Commissioner of Indian Afford has recommended an appropriation of \$20.000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, to compensate twenty-five seitlers, mostly Mexican squaters, for improvements which they have made upon the lands embraced in the proposed extension. Whether these squaters have any valid claims on the United States Government or not, the Finna Indians are undoubtedly entitled to have the boundaries of their reservation extended as proposed, for the whole region round about them has rightfully belonged to them for ages. The Pinnas are a superior kind of Indians, and have always been firm freeds of the whites. In the early days of overland emigration, numerous trains received most valuable assistance from them, and they have never been charged with as unfriently act toward the whole race. At one time they must have been much further advanced in the habits Mariceya Indian reservation in Arizona, as the rea now ecoupled by these tribes does not a

itants of America north of Mexico, for there are still existing north of the Gila river extensive ruins of a system of large buildings which it is believed were once inhabited by members of this tribe. The most interesting of these ruins consist mainly of a building about ninety feet in length, forty feet in width, and formerly five stories in height. The walls are of heavy much blocks. The remains of other buildings in the same neighborhood show that there must have been a large settlement there. Other ruins, less extensive, exist in several localities near the Pima villages. There are also the remains of irrigating canals which are evidently of great ant quity. The Pimas and Maricenas cultivate their lands with the help of irrigation. They raise

wheat, barley, and oats in abundance; but root

rops and tubers are as yet but little cuitivated.

These Indians have strong claims upon the Gov

ernment for a just and liberal treatment; and i

is to be hoped that they will be fully protected

n the enjoyment of their rights. Matters do not work altogether smoothly mong our neighbors of the Dominion; there is trouble between Ontario and Quebec about financial claims, and the award made by arbitrators who were appointed to settle the difficulty has been denounced by the Quebec Legislature as grossly unfair. The Dominion authorities have laid claim to the provincial building at Halifax, and the people of that city accuse them of a determination to rob Nova Scotla of sixty-six thousand dollars, which is considered an enormous um in the Lower Provinces.

The numerous discoveries of silver which have recently been made are likely to afford plausible pretexts for the operations of the sharpers who have a propensity for exercising their inancial genius at the public expense; and it is probable that bogus silver-mining companies will oon become as plentiful as petroleum companies were when the oil fever was at its height. A colonizing and mining company, estensibly organized to colonize Arizona and develop its hidden stores of metallic wealth, has just gone to pieces in Chicago, after swindling various ladividuals to the aggregate amount of five or six housand dollars. This was not a very heavy iaul; but the victims were generally of a class who would severely feel their losses, which ranged from twenty-five to two hundred dollars each. The principal promoters of the fraud bave

## AMUSEMENTS.

Opera Bouffe-Offenbach's "Les Georgirnnes."
Beyond a doubt the Americans will become better acquainted with Offenbach's music than with that of any other operatic composer. He has the

field of opera bouffe now almost wholly to himself, and certainly he is more entertaining than all the est of his class put together. He has a swift and dexterous hand, and turns a song or a choins with on admirable grace and facility. Time, his music is firmsy. It waltzes, it polkas, it redowns, it gaffope in fact, capers nimbly to every dance measure that cept murch segately and decorously along. But as hat is exactly what it doesn't want to do, there certainly is no blame to be attached to the non-per

hour with bright and lively strains. He makes no pretence that he is a Meyerbeer, or even a Halévy. f he amuses, his end is gained; and this he does

The "Georgiennes" is more picturesque than any Turkish costume is always graceful, and looking on

hareus.

The incidents of this opera turn on the situations that arise from the Georgian women's taking upsims in defence of the city of Djerani, deserted by the men. Out of this casues of course a good deal of military muste, ratuplan choruses, ferminine drum corps, the marching and counter-marching of Amazonias soldiery, the fair Almée astride of a noble cream-polered charger and pranting about the stage cream-polered charger and pranting about the stage.

wounded. Their sad and doleful chair is excellently interwoven and contrasted with a chorus of sympathy interwoven and contrasted with a chorus of sympathy from the vives and sweethearts.

While this opera is, as we have said, superior to others of this composers in the opportunity for spectacular display, it is not up to the quality of his best works in point of musical excellence. A few fine and fresh numbers stand prominently ont, but the intermediate curs are very sketchy, and are but techoes of what he has done before. The general level of the music is not high.

The opera was excellently sung. One cannot but commend the thoroughness with which the French do what they undertake. Theirs is certainly an admirable and systematic school of art. While neture may not have given them the best voices, yet they make the most of wost they have, and both principals and chorus make it a point to know their parts, in consequence of this disceptine, and doubtless also in great part through the efficient drill of Signor Patil, the director, everything passed off smoothly at the first representation. Miles, Aimee and Persini sang noticeably well. The house was very full and very enthusiasic.

## "Much Ado About Nothing" at Booth's Theatre. "Depend upon it, my dear," says Mrs. Mala-

prop, " it is always best to begin with a little averion." The paradox may have a certain truth in ove, though scarcely in marriage. It is not always the most placid and dove-like souls which fuse most ferrently when they meet, or blend in closest and most durable union. Strong, full, and rich natures, nore especially when conjoined with vivid fancy and active brains, are liable to friction. They often find in each other's small folbles or obtrusive angu farities material for endless cavil and recrimination When once placed in healthy relation, and the sym pathetic impulsion once given, the flimsy barriers of misconception and irritability fall away of them

pathetic impulsion once given, the filmsy barriers of misconception and irritability fall away of themselves, and the two souls flow together in calmest harmony. The penetration and good sease which leads them to appreciate the absurdity and silly sentimentality of their love-stricken neighbors only exaggerates their own reluctance to be caught in the like magraceful pikelt, and their relilery is never so vivacions, their wit never so biting, as when they feel with vexation and despart the first symptoms of the subtle and sweet infection.

Benedick and Beletrice are not more than one-third in earnest with all their squabbling, as the author by one or two subtle, impainable touches lets us infer. Their indual invective and satire against love, marriage, and each other, is but in school bey's whisting to keep his courage up. Each feels in a half-conscious way the presence of the fated Pintonic number; each makes as brave a Balt as may be to die with decency, and soi the independent dignity of cellbacy with as much credit as may be. It is in this exuberance of high-spirit and buoyant humor; this half-angry, half-playfuresistance to the first pleasings of affection, and the real growing warmth and cannest-ness of two warm and rich young natures breaking through the thin well of teasing petulance, that we find the problem to be solved by the two principal characters in this witty and delightful couledy. In the representation of last night, Mr. Booth and Miss Bateman fully satisfied the requisites we have indicated. In the earlier scenes, it is true, an over-critical taste might have detected perhaps a shade of over-carnestness, a little lack of that exubering thum and visitiv in Percelick which makes him ready at any instant almost to hough at riscosm wrongleadenness. Ansa Bateman, too hanched the carlier requisition of the first please to hand a nearly all only in the resistance to hand a nearly instant almost to hand a nearly mental and carneting and religious and makes him ready at any instant almost to hand a ne

THE SOUTH RECUPERATING.

OBSERVATIONS OF A NORTHERN BUSINESS MAN IN THE SOUTH.

The State of Society-Carpet-Bag Politicians -Freedmen-The Cotton Crop-The Young Men of the South-The Ku-Klux Kinn.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.-I have recently returned rom an extended tour through the Southern States, during which I visited all the principal towns and many of the small villages of Georgia, Alabama, Miserved that nearly all the letters which appear in ewspapers from professional correspondents secia o be more or less biassed by the political prejudices of their writers : and it has occurred to me that a newspaper so independent in its treatment of pub c questions as THE SUN, might feel disposed to oublish the experiences of a plain business man the has had the best of opportunities of seeing for himself the actual state of things in the Southern States, and who is so far from being influenced by suy feeling of allegiance to party, as to freely cor fees his belief that peither of the great political orgenizations of the country, as now controlled, is worth the powder it would take to blow it to de-

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT. A Northern man visiting the Southern States at is time cannot fail to be impressed with the change which has occurred in popular feeling, or at least in its expression, during the last five pears. In 1865 its expression, during the last five pears. An 1869 4 passed over nearly the same country that 4 took in my recent trip, and there was not a day that I did not hear people cursing the d——d Yankees. If a Northern man did not have offensive remarks addressed directly to him, he was taked at from morning till might; and expressions of lattred and contempt for the whole Yankee race were continually made within his hearing, for his especial benefit. This is all changed now. A man may travel from one end of the South to the other in the exercise of

CARPET-BAG POLITICIANS. who have overring the whole fourth, and unde any dealings with him it they can avoid it. I know that this will be looked upon by many as an evidence of a rebellious and unregenerate disposition on the part of the Southerners; still, when the character of the most active of the carpet-bur politicians is taken into consideration, it will hardly seem the whites and the Blacks.

THE WHITES AND THE BLACKS.

Throughout the cotton States, with the exception of North and South Carolina, there seems to be a triendly feeling existing between the shares and their former masters. I have frequently heard such expressions in this: "Do you see those three yellow fellows? They all beaunged to me before the war; they alwars come to me now if they get broke." And it is not unusual to hear of freedmen who have prespered coming to the relief of their farmer can pres when the latter have been in disflunkers to match—all carned through an industri-ons pursuit of contines under the able instructions of their carpet but indees. In North Carolina very much the same condition of affairs cante. It is common expression in both States that "a white man has no chance with a nigger," whether in the local courts or anywhere else where the hand of authority is to be exercised.

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

of Georgia, Alasama, and Mississippi exhibit more evidences of prosperity than they have for many years. In Savannsh, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., and Selma, Ala., fine brick buildings are going up, and other indications of thrift and enterprise are manifest on every band. Meridian, Miss., is a town which is going shead with great randity. All the towns and villages on the Mississippi Central Railroad seem full of life. The towns of West Tennessee are improving rapidly. Knoxville is also growing and prosperous. In South Carolina, with the exception of Columbia, which is thriving wonderfully, the towns are dull. Charleston looks very sleepy. Wilmington, N. C. is going to the dogs.

sleepy. Wilmington, N. C. is going to the dogs.

THE COTTON CROP

is immense throughout the Nouthern States. All
the railroads are blocked up with this creat staple;
the railroad depots are filled to overflowing with it
it is impossible to find cars sufficient for its transportation. Yet money is generally scarce, and in
southwestern Georgia there is the greatest financial
depression existing that has prevoked for many
years. The cause of this is the extremely low
price of the stable. Thousands of access are standing in the fields because the crop is so burdened
with liens for labor and fertilizers that the planter
cannot afferd at present prices to get it piecked. In with liens for labor and fortilizers that the planter cannot afford at procent prices to get it tricket. In Alabama I knew a man who had 110 bales, it was estimated, standing, and he offered sixty bales of it to anybody who would pick it. Money appeared to be easier in testral Mississippl than in any other part of the South that I visited, and this may readily be accounted for by the fact that there are more small farms there and fewer big plantations than debt. Upon the small plantations more work and less fertilizers than on the larger ones show the most satisfactory results.

and less fertilizers than on the larger ones show the most satisfactory results.

The great complaint of the planters is that they cannot depend upon the labor of the freedmen; for as soon as they get a few dollars shead, they will generally stop work until that is spent. The system of giving shares of the erep for labor is amount universal, and operates very badly for all concerned, they will share so the erep for labor is amount universal, and operates very badly for all concerned fine planters are obliged to turnish the freedmen with advances of money, provisions, and clothing, for which, in a majority of caser, he runs in dobt to city morehants: but he has no power of foreing the laborers to luffly their part of the contract existing hetween them, as they are entirely irresponsible. There is generally also a large outlay for fertilizers bought on credit, which, with the advances made by city merchants, constitutes a hen on the crop. At present prices, many blanters so situated find that facily whole crops will not be sufficient to eximposite that there is no more money to be tad, refluse to do any more work. This is the reson first there are now standing thousands of acres of mapleked colon. Where the freedmen buy or rent little turns of their own, they do nuch better than where they work on shares. The planters are very anxious to get white laborers. There are many German scattered throughout the South, but they are generally lined both by wholes and blacks. Those who have no money go to work to carn it, and when they succeed invest in land. They fore an inclinations and thrifts class.

THE BERN WHITES

THE MEAN WIDTER THE HEAN WHITES
of the South, those of them above the middle are, are the same worthless, shillers setting they were before the rebellion. But there is a creat improvement manifest in their descendents. The years men stringing from this class were marly all forced and the trick army, and subliming seems to have a manifest in the relative matter. Since the results were they have been brought into contact and realized war they have been brought into contact and realized present worthern men, more or less entires.

THE INPLUENCE OF NORTHERN BUSINESS MEN, who have settled in large numbers nearly allower the Southern States, has been highly benefined in large numbers nearly allower the Southern States, has been highly benefined in many respects. It has especially include the young men of the old substorate families to even on which in the old days they would never have thought possible. They have seen men from the North will large fortunes who considered taken no disqueet, and many young men who were brought up in allowing, but whose families were fumed by the relation, have gone manfully to work in the hope of recovering the position which they had lost. The average young man of the South is a great improvement over his predecessor of ante-war times. There are exceptions to the workings of the rule, and numbers of young man formorey rich and workings are

now poor and worse than worthless. It is this class

KU-KLUX,

terrilying, abusing, and robbing the unfortunate negroes, and sometimes extending their visitations to white men who may have incurred their displeasance. I heard scarcely anything of the KarKlux during 5 y tear. In Georgia, just before the election, a band of about firty rode through the country notifying country storekeepers that if they sold arms or amortified to negroes they would be made to soften

when

GOL. KERRIGAN'S PARTY

was there. It was given out by the partisans of tiov. Scott that they were going up the covarity to work the mines. It was at that time, however, the general impression that these men had been imported into the State to "wise out" certain persons who were opposed to the Governor and his party, and it was equally the general belief that if they undertook to carry out any such work, not a man of them would leave the State alive, but that they would be picked off like so many robins, no matter what influence was interposed for their protection. I do not pretend to know anything about the merits of this affair; I only give a report of what I saw and heard, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. But it should be remembered that the men who do the shooting and cetting are just as ready to draw the pistol or knife upon each other as upon men from the North, as the columns of the Southern papers bear witness every day. It is to be hoped that when affairs in the South are in a more settled condition, the barbarous custom of resorting to the use of dentily weapons upon, the most frivo-

### JESSE GRANT'S S500.

The Letter of William Stoms to the Presi-

From the Cincinnati Inquirer. We vesterday obtained from Mr. William Stores a copy of the letter that he wrote to the President of the United States on the subject of the President's father's itching palm in connection with appointments in the First District. It is about as

U. S. Great, tresident of the United States;
Sin—In all your eventful career in the army and
in the Presidence, I have ever been your unfinching friend. An innersitive appropriate An imperative necessity now demands the indutetment of a letter to you of an

mely painful nature.

c newspapers are reporting the discharge of my
Capt. Hornes G. Stoms, from the Assersor's

through the influence of the President's

ice, through the influence of the President's her.

Now, Mr. President, if you knew all the facts in a case, that deed would never have been perpetted. My son has lest a small office, but, thank it.

In this honor. And it is for this adherence to inciple that he is cut off in the nick of time, when office presented itself of such emoluments as ight do him justice. A lew discreditable people this region, finding out that the President's father discredit him justice. A lew discreditable people this region, finding out that the President's father discredit him you to be made guagers of whiskey, bribery. My son impred it in the bud, and to this yout of pure pity for his intentity (inc President's), and respect for the President, he skept the matter from publicity. Suffice it to say, expective would dishouse his name and be injuries to the Administration that sought his advice one against troops of friends for capt. Stoms, if now, Mr. President, I am a man of character, dispeas of that relich! I do personally know. I suffice he private interview, but that is thoselve now. But what I have written to you done more in sorrow than in ancer. All I wint to war addentification and on the relich is the second one more in sorrow than in ancer. All I wint to you done more as sorrow than in ancer. All I wint to you against the preschied in the law and the law and the research in the law and the law and the reliched to some done more as sorrow than in ancer. All I wint to you against the presented the law and law and

I my sons.

All I have to say in conclusion is, let justice be some though the heavens fall.

Yours truly.

WILLIAM STOMS.

### The Great Father-in-law of the Administra-

As I sat to-day in my place in the reporters' galery of the Senate, the main door to the chamber below sweng open with a bang that indicated the approach of reyalty, and all oyes were turned to see arst the majestle nose and then the graceful body of the High Custodian of the Boothack and Keeper of the Hoyal Card basket, Brig. don. Dont, step in Advancing in a gracious, dignified manner to the first step of the screen leading down to the main

caught the caught the eye of the Vice-President, he hinged his corpus at that point where the legs end and the body begins, making a motion very like that induced in by little boys when ether little boys give them an inexpected punch in the lower part of the digestive apparatus. He then said something no one could hear, went again through the insystemous motion, turned on his military heet, litted his heaver to his majestic, military bead, and then disappeared from our longing gaze through the opened doorway of the Senate chamber.

these great historical scenes can be witnessed! I feel thankful. I may sey that I feel to assert, as my old friend the Rt. Rev. Maxwell, P. G., was wont to ay, that I rejoice at my good luck.

Rulloff's Brother Visiting him in his Cell. Rulloff's Brother Visiting him in his Cell.

From the Birghamton Republican.

Rulloff Rullofson, of Clarion, Pa., brother of Edward H. Rulloff, was here to see the prisoner on Thursday, and was admitted to an interview with him on the evening of that day, in company, it is understood, with Mr. Becker, the prisoner's counsel, and the sheriff. The interview, it is said, was very affecting. The persons who witnessed it decline, of course, to give any particulars.

Mr. Rullofson, it is understood, is a gentleman of large meane, intelligence, and respectability, and extensively engaged in the oil and lumber business. At the time of the interview he was on his way to New York to attend to a business engagement. He was very much stacked to Edward in their poyhood, and his picasure at the respite granted by Judge Rapallo was apparent; but he has expressed no desire, and probably has no purpose, to defeat the ends of justice.

the ends of justice
Although Rullofson's visit here was private, he
registered his name in full at Per Lee's Hotel, and
was introduced to several gentlemen.

# Capt. Grindie's Hygienic Discipline.

The trial of Capt, Grindle, on charge of maltreating Raymond Rau and other sailors in the ship Neptune, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and the first mate and the captain's nurse testified for the defence. The testimony showed that Rau had consumption when he went on board. But his warges having been paid in advance, the Captain felt bound to get some work out of him if possible. He gave fiau medicine daily and roulticed his sores. But after some days of this treatment Rau still refused to do anything, and the medical treatment was varied to include walking on deck to a fantastic uniform. Then he was saut up in a small cold room, and there he same songs, interspersed with improvised additions, that were not complimentary to the Captain. The hearing is to be continued to day. tain's nurse testified for the defence. The testi

The Frauds of trunt's Administration. Enaburgon Correspondence Cincinnua Commercial. What with the Chorpenning, envelope, and other frauds of the Post Office Department, the irrepularities, to use the middest term, and the steelings of the Indian Bureau, the frauds of the New York Custom House, make more of a load than such shrews politicians as Senator Morton believe the party of high moral ideas, generous impunes, and great reforms can live under.

## San Demingo us a Saniturian.

San Demine on a state of the Lander of The Sure.

Sin: How is it about an old and faithful clerk being discharged from the Custom House, after states years' service, to make room for a son of the Rev. Dr. Vulous after the latter's letter acvocating the San Domingo scheme?

Yours truly,

C. F. D. The Kansas City Balletia tells a story of a

young man named Conover Amsworth who be longed to a band of jaybawkers during the rel lion, and who on one occarion burness the house of a robel tarmer which had been used on the head quarters of a bond of guerrillie. While was turning Amsworth amused immself

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company will open their The Militon Gold Jewelry Company will open their place of business at 731 Broadway, Wednesday, Murch 8. They grantantee their goods to we at as well as gold, and always to retain their color and to stand the tests of the strongest acids. They also dity the best jewellers in America to tell them from gold in any way exceed by weight.

The Company will also the nopular one dollar plan, and sell any article in their store for one shell are acided. They plate to have all the latest and the machine styles of jewelry that are manufactured, at in air of the Militon gold. Show rooms 331 Broadway, supposite Arter places.—Ada. SUNDE IMS.

-John Horne of St. Louis has insured his big

-Boston is threatened with a superfluity of

-Thirty-five whale ships are laid up at News Bedford with nothing to do.

-It is said that Nilsson proposes to invest \$15,000 in Caicago real estate.

—Two thousand persons in San Francisco caru livelihood by making cigars. Nineteen hundred of

them are Chinese.

—The commerce of Charleston, South Careline, is claimed to be in a healthier condition than at any ime since the war.

Since the rise in coal the old Rhode Island

nines have been put in working order, and report says

that the product burns freely.

The game of "faro," is said to derive its name from the figure of the Egyptian King Pharaob, which was formerly upon one of the cards. -It is reported in England that Home the

famous Spiritualist, has become a convert to the Church of England, and is soon to assume holy orders. -At an auction sale in Columbus, Ga., a day or two ago, \$1.755 of Confederate notes were sold for \$1, and \$10.200 of Confederate four per cent. certificates for the same sum.

bers Washington " has rather overdone it. She asserts that he frequently came to her native town to attend the annual fall moster.

—A physician, called to attend a young lady in

Missouri, was told by her that her parents had not spoken to her during the past five years, although they occupy the same house. -A Mobile paper is indignant at a contempor

ary for assouncing that "Moule is the fourth coffee not in the country." Investigation proved that "con-ton port" was meant, but things got mixed. -Duluth, away up at the western end of Lake Superior, having become a special pet of Philadelphia, has received from Congress an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for harbor improvements. -The latest dissipation of Victor Emanuel is

said to be ten-pine, to which he is tmuch devoted. He enjoys the game, for he believes it postpones the so-proach of apoplexy, with which he is now threatened. -A citizen of Rutland, Vt., standing near some platform scales the other day, askedla colored individual, "Can's nigger weigh hogs?" To which the colored man replied, "Fut yourself on den scales, and see if he can't !"

-A Southern paper says that the man who fired the first gan at the American flag is in the loctor-ing business down there. It omits to state, however, which of him it is, for according to different accounts there were several of him.

—A suit is pending in Piscataquis county,

Mc , by Charles Haines against M. Nutting, brought to recover pay for luncheons, horse-battings, and coursing fires rurnished to defendant to the amount of -During the siege of Paris there was a re-

markable diminution in the number of suicides. Only five persons were brought to the Morgne during the month of January, whereas in former years at this conson an equal pumber was daily exposed. -In Portsmouth, N. H., a five-year old guff,

whose father is an efficer of rank in the United States naval service, and now absent on sea duty, was recent ly offering up her positions for the absent one, and concluded as follows: "O, Lord! please send my dead papa home again, as quick as Uncle Sam will let you!" -Analysis made by an experienced Eastern hemat, it is claimed, shows Utah salt to be purce

rates of freight on the Union and Central Pacific rat roads, it can be furnished to points as far east as the Mississippi river and as far West as San Francisco at a profit to the manufacturers -A New Orleans merchant, who failed to receive a case of dress potterns consigned to him, made

diligent inquiry, and finally, by means of the receipts given by an undertaker, ascertained that it had been eccived by him and emeably buried with inneral high he was notified would come by the same train -The Dubuque Times says: "Last Friday morning, as the passenger train coming West was pass-ing over a bridge across a creek about two miles cast

of Ack'e, the bridge commenced snaking as though about to give way. The engineer crowded on stea nio the stream below, which was much ewoilen by the storm of the previous right. The passingers knew nothing of the great danger they had so narrowing about to fecture upon Magna Charta, and this is the way he is going to do it: "The grand and soggestive

subject of his lecture is one eminently fitted for the most forensic giants of our age will sound the profoundest depths of argument, and draw from their aut-den depths subtlest metaphysical meanings that can be attached to a subject of such deep interest to the

-Under the head of "Personal," a Pennsyl vania editor thus speaks of a rival in the professions The mass of condensed slum extracted from Railroad street culvert at low water, packed into the shape of a man, and placed in the editorial chair, amid the fifth of the hovel in which the scavenger sheet down in the bellow is printed, is shaking his carrion paws at a party of ladies and gentlemen-who are so far his superiors that they would not soil their shoes by wiping them upon his fifthy carcass—because he did not get dead-head tickets to the entertainment now being held at the Union Hall for the suffering poor."

-Christ Church (Episcopal) in Boston is the oldest church edifice in that city, its corner stone haring been laid in 1738, while the Old South was not had a Interest in Christ Church by giving it a communica service: a rulpit Bible, and prayer books, all of which are still used. It had an organ in 1730, and the oldest chune of bells in the country, which are still mescal and serviceable, was placed in its tower in 174. It was the facilitation of the books held a Sunday congregation of 860; but during the present century it has run down.

-Last week a young lady in Lexington, Ky., received the following choice bidet dour : "I saw you at shartch last sundy into, and I want to form with you an Acquanetans. I am a man of good karieter, and good a colery of \$500 per annum. Pleas address box, post obs." The young lady returned this reply: "To the Young Man with the Bad Spell-The wish to form an will make your acquaintance with some first-class call skin. Perhaps you would prefer making the acquaint-ance of our doc. lie will take to you naturally. Bo always had a taste for calves." - During the recent war a contraband came

into the Federal lines in North Carolina, and was of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued that is your name?" "My name's Sam" Sam int?" "No. sah: not Sam Wast. Use jist Sam "What's your other name?" "I hasn't got no odor name, sah. I'se Sam-dat's all," "What's your mar-ter's name?" "I'se got no master now; massa amost now, yah! Yah! I'se oree nigger now." "What's your father and mother's name?" "The got note: a -moter and none. I'm just Sam-ain't nobe (v els "Hoven't you say brothers and sisters?" No. sah. beber had none. No brudder, no sister, no rider, so moder, no massa—nothin' but Sam, When you are bade.

THE MUSICAL PARILY. Thelong to a mins callion:
I've sixers, and brothers, and cons na.

by great again compased pase's a " Sma", us a bymn My youngest, who says "chat" no chair, Le but how of Eve his instrumer. Performs with two shoots on my far, And true will, "The a Fig. Pin a fir maker "My balle the my hard a her will."

Through life wo've as harmony process.

Walls a transit for an armony process.

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Fo all the great ciries we've seen, I rom the Thomas to the banks of